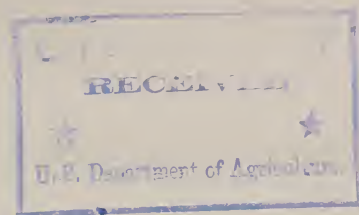


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Orenco ROSES



Oregon Nursery Company
Orenco, Oregon



DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS.



EDWARD MAWLEY—For descriptinn see page 8.

ROSES

INTRODUCTION

IN PRESENTING THIS LITTLE BOOKLET ON ROSES it is not intended to give out a treatise on Roses for the expert, but a few suggestions for the amateur which will enable him to select and care for them in his own yard.

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and are among the easiest to raise to perfection. Even from earliest history it has been the favorite of all cultivated plants and still holds its undisputed sway as Queen of Flowers. We have given great care and attention to their culture, and are constantly adding new varieties, after thoroughly testing them, and dropping old ones that for any reason do not give satisfaction, our idea being to keep down the list of varieties to the fewest number possible, and still have those that will do well in every section. Not all varieties listed will do well in every district, as we cover every part of the country West of the Rocky Mountains and many parts east of these Mountains each year in our business. We try to keep up to date, but before placing them on the market, we always test them, as many varieties are not worthy of general distribution. *For this reason if you do not find in our list what is wanted write us direct as we may have it in our experimental grounds in small numbers.*

HISTORY OF THE ROSE.

A few words relating to the history of the Rose may be of interest to many growers. The story of the rose begins in the rocks, and while from a geological standpoint is of recent period (tertiary), from our view-point it must be considered as of great age.

It is known almost all over the north temperate zone, but according to good authorities not found outside. From Asia, where nearly one-half of the known species are native, we have many of our well known species such as the Damask (*Rosa damascena*, the rose of Damascus) a native of Syria, Rugosa (*Rosa rugosa*), Wichuriana (*R. Wichuriana*) from China and Japan, Banksia (*R. Banksia*) from China, Multiflora (*R. multiflora*) from China, Japan and the Philippines, and the Musk Rose (*R. moschata*), along with many others not so well known except to the botanist or rose expert.

In Europe we have the Sweet Briar (*R. rubiginosa*), Dog Rose (*R. canina*) and *Rosa arvensis*, the single Scotch rose (*R. spinosissima*) and others.

One of the best known of the North American varieties is the Prairie (*R. setigora*), one of the parents of some of the recent introductions.

"Botanists classify them in from 30 to 250 or more species, probably 100 to 125 species would be

a fair estimate with about one-half the number in Asia, two-fifths of the remainder in Europe and Northern Africa and the balance in North America."

We find the literature of the Rose from long before the Christian era down to the present. The Persian poets were among the first to sing praises of the Rose.

Some think the Rose was in the famous Babylonian gardens about 1200 B. C. It is quite certain that they were cultivated by the Jews under Solomon (about 950 B. C.) Homer mentions the Rose in the Iliad and Odyssey (about 850 B. C.) Herodotus (about 400 B. C.) says roses with a most delightful perfume and which had about sixty petals flourished in the gardens in Macedonia without culture.

In Rome the Rose was greatly prized and used in great quantities on festive occasions, and Nero is stated to have expended at one of his feasts about \$100,000 for roses alone, which would be considered quite an order even at this date. The Romans are said to have had greenhouses, for the propagation of roses out of season, which were warmed by pipes filled with hot water.

Most of us can remember studying the "War of the Roses" in England when the red rose was the emblem of Lancaster and the white rose of the house of York. These factions were finally united in 1486 by Henry VII who married Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York. So it is all through history if we but take the trouble to look for it.

PLANTING—Roses thrive best when they have plenty of warmth and free air circulation. For this reason give them a sunny situation, and if possible well removed from buildings. It is inadvisable to plant them in even partial shade as this induces mildew in dull spring weather. However, they will endure severe exposure, and one need not hesitate to plant, even if the situation is less favorable. Almost any good garden soil is suitable, but one with a good loamy subsoil is the best. Spade the ground to a depth of eighteen inches, at least, and pulverize well, mixing in plenty of well rotted manure. Spread the roots out carefully and place fine soil among and over them, *treading it around them firmly*; do not allow the manure to come into contact with the roots, fill in balance of the dirt, leaving the top soil loose and fine so as to form a dust mulch.

MANURE—Roses require plenty of manure and good cultivation. *Cow manure* is the best fertilizer for Roses and after they are established they are great feeders. One of the best plans is to drench the roots occasionally with liquid manure and in the fall when the ground is dry apply a heavy surface dressing of manure, which should remain during the winter and be spaded under in the spring. In dry climates spade under in winter.

PRUNING—Old and decayed branches, and about one-half the previous season's growth, should be cut away early in the spring, while they are still dormant, and after the first bloom, a little cutting back, usually about the middle of September, will insure late flowers. As a rule prune close for size and quality, or what is known as exhibition flowers. For quantity or garden decoration follow same course with weak, old or unripe wood but do not cut back the strong thrifty shoots so severely. In shortening always prune to an "eye" pointing away from the center of the plant.



JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—For description see page 9.



LADY HILLINGDON—For description see page 9.

When planting prune all roses severely. In Fall planting prune the following spring, and when planted in the spring prune at time of planting.

PESTS AND DISEASES

Roses are not badly afflicted with diseases and pests in most sections, the two giving most trouble being green aphid and mildew. For the *aphid* use a strong solution of tobacco water or Phytophiline, on a quiet evening with a spray pump. For *mildew* one of the best remedies is flour of sulphur dusted over the affected parts as soon as it makes its appearance. A weak solution of Bordeaux sprayed over the bushes early in the winter and early spring will often prevent these ills to which the rose is subject. Another effective remedy is to take two ounces of slacked lime, mix with one pound of sulphur, place in a pot, add two gallons of water, boil for three or four minutes, until the sulphur, which is insoluble in water, enters into solution through action of the lime, forming a lime sulphur solution. When cold, dilute one part of this solution to five parts water and spray affected parts thoroughly.

HOW GROWN.

Our Roses are grown by the most approved methods. Each variety being grown by the method that will give the best results—some on their own root, others that do not make a strong root system of their own are budded on hardy, strong growing roots, thus insuring a stronger growing bush than if propagated on their own roots.

PRICES.

The prices quoted in our price list are for *first class two-year-old field grown bushes, delivered at your nearest railroad station or express office charges prepaid*. In comparing our prices with others remember this fact. It is not fair to compare prices on small pot plants or with those grown one year from a cutting. Prices are also usually quoted by our competitors with express charges to be paid by the customers.

For those who desire cheaper bushes we can supply a limited number of second-grade bushes, or of yearling bushes at reduced prices. We recommend, however, the strong first grade two-year bushes as they will furnish a good supply of flowers the first season and save you at least one year in making a showing in your yard.

For the convenience of our customers we have arranged most of our roses in alphabetical order, designating the *class* to which they belong by abbreviations.

NEW VARIETIES.

We are constantly importing some of the latest novelties and can usually supply many new varieties not listed in this catalogue. If interested in the **NEWEST VARIETIES** send us a list of your wants.

Before placing new varieties on the market we prefer giving them a trial of at least one or two years, as many varieties recommended from Europe or warm sections of the country do not do well with us, while others that do not do well in the Eastern States grow to perfection in our climate.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

We consider that photographs furnish the best material for our customers guidance and for that reason show a number of photographs of the more choice and rare varieties, as the form of the bud or full blown rose can be ascertained much better in this way than by any written description.

ABBREVIATIONS.

H. P.—*Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Roses.*

H. T.—*Hybrid Tea Roses.*

T.—*Tea Roses.*

N.—*Noisette Roses.*

H. N.—*Hybrid Noisette Roses.*

Cl.—*Climbing Roses.*

B.—*Bourbon Roses.*

Poly—*Polyanthus.*

HYBRIDS.

The Hybrid-China rose made its appearance in the early part of the nineteenth century, while the Provence roses were still at their prime and in the height of their glory.

The Hybrid-China was the result of crossing the China (R. Indica) with different varieties of the French and Provence roses. The autumn flowering quality of the China rose did not, however, impress itself on these hybrids, and it required another cross to effect this.

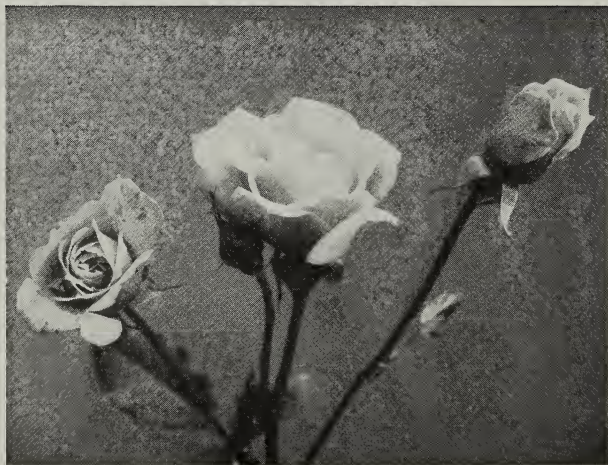
The Hybrid-Bourbon was also produced about the same time and resulted from crossing the French and Provence varieties with an autumn blooming variety found on the Isle of Bourbon. By crossing the Bourbon with the China came the Hybrid-Bourbon. These were introduced about ten years before the Hybrid-Perpetual, which now constitutes one of the most important group of roses.

About the same date as the Hybrid-Bourbon appeared the Noisette, which was obtained by crossing the Musk rose (R. moshchata) with the blush China rose. The Marechal Niel being one of the most famous of this group.

H. P.—*Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant Roses.* The May and June Roses, so admirably suited for garden culture, the formation of rose beds, hedges, and permanent plantings, where hardy roses are desired. Although called perpetual, they are not so much so as the Teas, but bloom only at special times during the summer and fall. With the exception of the Teas and Hybrid Teas, no class of rose is so popular and widely known as the Hybrid Perpetual. In May and June these hardy roses are brilliant with large, perfumed flowers of

richest colors, far excelling the Everblooming class in size and effects.

The Hybrid-Perpetual was produced by a double cross. First crossing the Damask (R. damascena) with the hybrid China (which, as stated above, resulted by crossing the China with the French and Provence roses.) There is, therefore, two infusions of China blood in the Hybrid Perpetual, it taking that many to overcome the more sturdy qualities of the other parents and produce a longer flowering period in this group.



MRS. AARON WARD—For description see page 12.



COUNTESS OF GOSFORD—Description page 10.

Even these crossings were not successful in producing such varieties as we now have belonging to the hybrid-perpetuals, and before the really perpetual was produced it became necessary to cross it again with the Bourbon and still other China roses, which was done by M. Laffey, and the new race first began to be known about 1840 and "reigned supreme from 1860 to 1890," says a well-known authority.

Hybrid-Perpetuals grow and thrive wherever roses grow, in any soil or climate that will produce other roses. They embrace some of the most beautiful and delightfully fragrant and richly colored varieties. Many of those offered in this list give occasional flowers during the summer, and again in the fall perfect and even finer flowers than those which were the glory of the garden in June—the month of roses.

H. T.—Hybrid Tea Roses. These differ but little in general characteristics from the Hybrid-Perpetuals. They are a beautiful class of half-hardy roses, combining to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid-Perpetuals and the free blooming qualities of the Teas and Noisettes. Hybrid-Teas or Hybrid-Noisettes should be in every collection. The Hybrid-Teas originated from crosses of the Teas or Noisettes with the Hybrid-Perpetuals and many have the fragrance of the former with the hardiness of the latter. Most of these are hardy, and free bloomers and are becoming more popular each year.

About the last group that has appeared is the Hybrid-Teas, which came into recognition about 1890 at the end of the "supreme reign of the Hybrid-Perpetual" and has now, to a large extent, taken the place of this famous group.

Hybrid-Teas resulted from crossings of Hybrid-Perpetuals and the Teas. The Chestnut Hybrid, sent out in 1873 by Paul & Son, of Chestnut, is said to have been the first introduction of this famous group. The La France (formerly one of the most popular and still largely planted) belongs to this group, although it seems that at first full credit for a new group was not realized and the La France first appeared as a Hybrid-Perpetual.

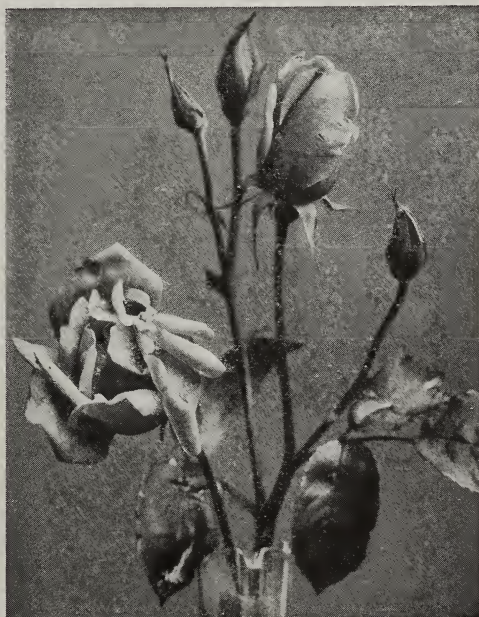
Teas, China, Noisette and Bourbon Varieties—The Everblooming Roses. About 1810 a rose

known as the Blush Tea-scented was introduced into England from China. About 1824 the Yellow Tea-scented was also introduced from the same country into England, but did not do well in the colder climate of that country and but little was heard of them until they were introduced into France. From these two have arisen the group known as the Tea-scented roses, which came into notice about 1830.

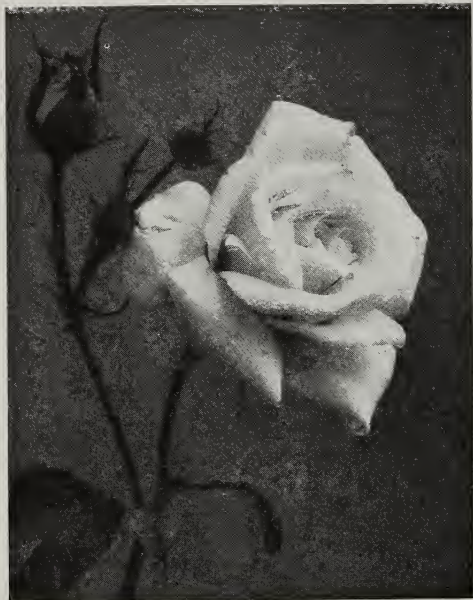
These are the roses that really bloom constantly. They begin early in the season, or almost as soon as planted and continue all through the summer and autumn months, until stopped by cold weather or freezing. They flourish luxuriantly from Canada to Mexico. The flowers are beautiful in form and fullness, and embrace all the lovely shades and colors that the rose assumes. Being natives of a more genial climate, they require protection in the North, and must not be expected to survive in the open ground where the temperature falls much below zero. By cutting off all the un-ripened wood and removing the leaves, and covering the bushes with 2 to 4 inches of dirt, and over this placing 4 to 6 inches of leaves after the cold weather sets in and bushes are well ripened, they will usually go through unharmed even in the colder sections. These coverings must be carefully removed in the Spring. In sections west of the Cascade and Sierra Mountains this protection is usually unnecessary as the temperature seldom falls low enough to damage them.

T.—Tea Roses. These are easily distinguished by their foliage, delicate fragrance and exquisite shades of color. They are continuous bloomers.

N.—Noisette Roses—or Champney Rose. Of American origin from seed of the White Musk Rose fertilized by the blush China (Bengal.) John Champney, of Charleston, S. C., raised a va-



DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON—Description page 8.



SUNBURST—For description see page 10.

**ROSES—Teas, China, Noisette and Bourbon
Varieties, continued**

riety called Champney's Pink Cluster. A few years later Phillipe Noisette, a florist also of Charleston, raised from seed of this variety a bluish variety which he sent to his brother in Paris, France, under name of Noisette, without giving Champney credit. Many fine roses are found among the Tea-Noisettes. Noisettes are mostly vigorous climbers; bright green foliage;

delicate-tinted flowers, which have a tendency to grow in clusters.

Cl.—Climbing Roses

H. N.—Hybrid Noisette Roses.

B.—Bourbon Roses. This original type was introduced from the Isle of Bourbon about 1825 and said to be a cross between a China and Damask rose. Very fine autumn bloomers.

Moss.—Strong, vigorous growers, much admired for their moss-covered buds; hardy. Most varieties bloom but once in a season, but remain for a long time and are very handsome.

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

George Dickson (H. T.) Alex Dickson & Sons, 1912. Messrs. Dickson says: "We, with no little pride, issue it as the best Exhibition Rose ever raised by us; a statement the responsibility of which we gladly accept. The rose is named after the senior member of our firm, who is now approaching his 80th birthday, and hope he will have attained it when we begin to send this rose over the world. It is a rose that is always there, let the weather be what it may. Its vigorous growth, its thick, leathery beech-green cordate foliage, bespeak rare constitution; produces huge blooms, quite five inches across, that give an exhibitor invariably a top-row-corner bloom. It never blues, browns or seals, and its huge leathery shell-shaped lemon-white-based petals have wonderfully lasting qualities. The color is velvety black scarlet crimson with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. This description is in no way overdrawn, the facts are beyond question."

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.) Alex Dickson & Sons, 1909. "Color saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson, a shade of color hitherto unknown among roses; free flowering, vigorous."

Edward Mawley (H. T.) (Gold Medal N. R. S.)



BETTY—For description see page 10.

ROSES—Recent Introductions, continued.

McGredy, 1911. "A remarkably distinctive and effective rose. Among the many good new roses this variety is one of the best dark velvety crimson roses in our collection. It is a great big bloom composed of immense cupped petals. The plants are of vigorous growth and almost constantly in bloom."

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1908. This remarkable rose was originated by Pernet-Ducher and should take its place among the dark reds with those who pride themselves on something unusual. Color varies from a deep velvety-scarlet shaded bright red and then to dark velvety-crimson as rose expands. Fragrance very pronounced.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.) Leenders, 1909. A mixture of bright red and salmon pink, sweet scented and vigorous. Was awarded a gold medal at the Jardin Bagatelle, Paris, in 1911. We have found it a satisfactory and beautiful variety, somewhat like *Farbenkonigin*.

Juliet (H. B.) Wm. Paul & Sons, 1910. "A distinct and very attractive novelty. The outside of the petals over their entire surface are a deep old gold, while the reverse or interior is an exquisite shade of deep rosy red or scarlet in the opening bud, which gradually changes to orange pink as the blossoms mature. One of the faults is the fact that it is a cropper, it flowers in masses principally during the spring and late autumn, and is usually devoid of bloom during the summer. The plants are of unusually vigorous growth; buds and blooms very large, beautifully formed and intensely fragrant."

Lady Hillingdon (H. T.) Lowe & Sawyer, 1909. (Gold Medal) An ideal yellow tea rose with a splendid long bud. It blooms continuously throughout a long season and is unsurpassed as a cut flower. Its deep apricot yellow is of an especially rich tone. This new variety hails from England, where it received numerous first prizes. The open bloom is only fairly full but cut in the bud state is of superlative beauty.



DOROTHY PAGE ROBERTS—Description page 10.

Rayon d'Or (Pernetiana) Pernet-Ducher, 1910. A superb new novelty from France which is unquestionably the yellowest of yellow roses in cultivation, and probably no rose in cultivation today possesses the remarkable coloring of this new rose. A cross between *Madam Melanie Soupert* and *Soliel d'Or*. A vigorous grower, of fine branching habits; fine bronze-green foliage and oval shaped buds tinged coppery-orange. It is not only very attractive in the bud, but equally so when flowers are expanded on account of its



MAD. RAVARY—For description see page 12.

ROSES—Recent Introductions, continued.

fine substance and magnificent golden yellow coloring. In every way a fine rose.

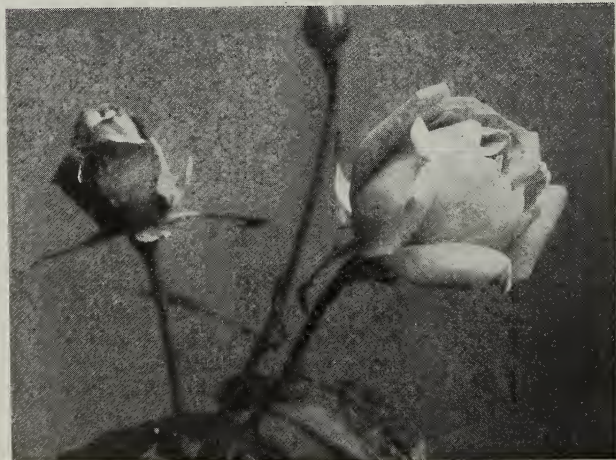
Sunburst (H. T.) J. Pernet-Ducher, 1912. "A grand new orange yellow rose which may well be regarded as the acme of perfection in roses of

this color. The plant is of strong vigorous growth, sending up strong stout canes heavily clothed with handsome foliage. Another good feature of this rose is the fact that the blooms are usually formed singly at the ends of the shoots. This allows a full sap flow to individual blooms and accounts for their large size."

NEW OR SCARCE VARIETIES



LYON ROSE—For description see page 11.



RAYON D'OR—For description see page 9.

Betty (H. T.) Dickson & Sons, 1905. (Gold Medal) "A rose of great merit; decidedly good as a long-stemmed rose for house decoration."—Gardeners' Chronicle. Copper rose of lively tint, shaded with golden yellow at the base. The growth is strong and vigorous and well furnished with thick leathery foliage. Buds long and pointed.

Bessie Brown (H. T.) Dickson & Sons, 1899. Creamy white, sometimes flesh color; fragrant. A vigorous grower, flowering profusely.

Countess of Gosford (H. T.) McGredy, 1905. (Gold Medal.) Clear salmon-pink; base of petals suffused with saffron yellow, large, full and free; a delightful garden and bedding rose; free and very perpetual. It is a splendid rose of comparatively recent introduction, with long pointed buds and fairly full expanded blooms. A grand variety for cutting, with color which appeals to every one.

Dean Hole (H. T.) (Gold Medal) Dickson, 1904. A superb rose for any purpose; blooms very large, of great substance, of fine elongated form with high center; color silvery carmine, shaded salmon; absolutely distinct.

Dorothy Page Roberts (H. T.) Alex Dickson & Sons, 1907. A grand novelty in every sense of the word, and one of the most vigorous growers in the entire section of Hybrid-Tea Roses. It is distinctly a cut flower Rose, for it is at its best in the bud state. The buds are of magnificent size and form. Color, an entrancing shade of deep coppery pink.

Earl of Warwick (H. T.) Color soft, salmon-pink, shaded in center with vermillion. A strong hardy garden rose.

Miss Cynthia Forde (H. T.) A deep brilliant rose pink with large flowers.

Florence Pemberton (H. T.) Dickson, 1903. A new rose of excellent quality. Creamy-white, suffused with silvery-pink. Flowers full, show-

ROSES—New or Scarce Varieties, continued

ing exceptional size when fully open. Center high and pointed. A fine rose in every sense.

Geo. C. Waud (H. T.) A. Dickson & Sons, 1908. Very fragrant new rose; blooms large and full with pointed buds; heavy leathery foliage; free bloomer; color vermillion red suffused with orange.

Harry Kirk (H. T.) (Gold Medal) Alex Dickson & Sons, 1907. A magnificent addition to the none-too-long list of yellow roses. The flower is of much the same form as the well known Killarney, but of lovely deep sulphur yellow, becoming lighter at the edges of the petals. The buds are simply perfection in form. Petals very broad, smooth and rounded.

Hugh Dickson. (H. P.) Hugh Dickson, 1904. This magnificent rose received the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England, a much coveted but difficult award to obtain. Awarded the Nickerson prize as the best red rose in existence for general garden purposes. Brilliant crimson, shaded with scarlet; good size and form, petals slightly cupped and reflexed, very fragrant.

J. B. Clark (H. T.) (Gold Medal.) Hugh Dickson, 1905. One of the most vigorous growing of all red hybrid Tea Roses, often throwing out canes six feet high. Color deep blackish crimson, with scarlet shadings. It is a specially fine fall bloomer; blooms very large, beautifully formed, having a high pointed center. Foliage dark green, with thick leathery leaves, which on the young growth is a beautiful rich bronze.

Jean Note (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1908. A splendid addition to the list of yellows. It reminds one of Franz Deegan, but is several shades deeper in color; center of bloom chrome yellow, passing to creamy yellow in the outer petals. Flowers full and globular; constantly in bloom.

Joseph Hill (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1904. A rose which is as yet but little known, and one of simply indescribable beauty. The interior of the bloom is an exquisite shade of golden copper,



HUGH DICKSON.

merging at the edges of the petals to salmon pink. It is a strong, vigorous grower, throwing heavy canes and an abundance of flowers, and buds of uniformly fine quality. In the young growth the foliage is a rich bronze; during the cooler autumn months the blooms often come pure copper. Deliciously scented, and of unsurpassed effect as a cut flower.

Lady Ashtown (H. T.) Dickson, 1904. A vigorous grower; pale rose shading to yellow at base of petals, reflex of petals silvery pink; buds long and pointed; flowers large and full. A free blooming beautiful rose.

Lady Battersea (H. T.) Paul & Son, 1901. A strikingly beautiful rose with long pointed buds of excellent form. Cherry-crimson, becoming darker late in season, shaded with orange at base of petals; very distinct and beautiful. Long stiff stems; handsome foliage.

Lady Roberts (T.) Cant & Co., 1902. Apricot-yellow, base of petals coppery red, edges shaded with orange. A beautiful rose.

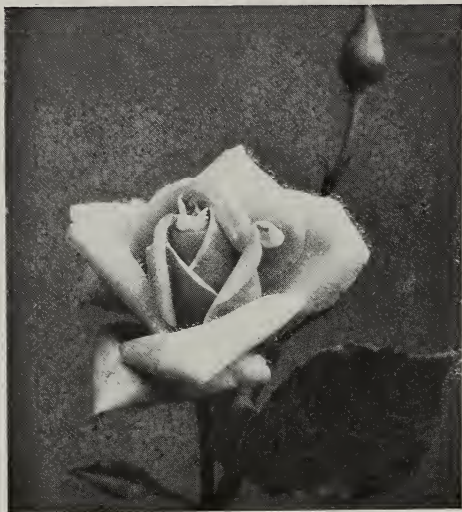
Lady Ursula (H. T.) A. Dickson & Sons, 1908. A good addition to the pink class and in warmer sections one of the rankest growers of the Hybrid-Teas. Color flesh pink; buds beautifully formed; highly marked tea odor.

Lyon Rose (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1907. Has been awarded prizes and honors wherever exhibited. "Without any question the grandest introduction in roses for many years; an entirely new color, and combining all the good qualities to be sought for in a rose. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with every shoot crowned with magnificent blooms. In general form the bloom might be likened to a highly perfected Madame Caroline Testout, with a more double make up of flower. The color is simply superb, being a delightful shrimp pink shaded with coral pink, and gradually merging to deep golden yellow at the base of the petals."

Mad. Abel Chatenay (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1895. Produces a mass of salmon-pink blooms



PHARISAER—For description see page 12.



JOSEPH HILL—For description see page 11.

ROSES—New or Scarce Varieties, continued

and is especially useful as a winter bloomer. Fine either in the bud or open state, and lasts a long time after being cut. A favorite with cut flower buyers.

Mad. Constant Soupert (T.) Soupert & Notting, 1906. Deep rich yellow in the interior of the bloom, edged and shaded with peach pink in the outer portion of the petals; very double, with long handsome buds.

Mad. Leon Pain (H. T.) Guillot, 1906. Lovely silvery pink, shaded with salmon. Buds much after the appearance of *Prince Bulgarie*, but showing a much more delicate color arrangement. Growth exceedingly vigorous. It produces lavish quantities of flowers throughout the entire season. We consider it an indispensable variety to any collection of roses.

Mad. Melanie Soupert (H. T.) J. Pernet-Ducher, 1905. One of the most highly prized points in a good rose is a long pointed bud. We believe it would be difficult to find one which surpassed this exquisite variety. It is not only of the highest quality in this respect, but also in its lovely color, deep yellow toned with salmon. The open bloom has much the appearance of a semi-double paeony. When fully expanded it loses the deeper bud tints and becomes quite light.

Mad. Ravary (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1900. Deep yellow, often golden orange; free, and continuous bloomer. A fine rose.

Marquise de Sinety (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1905. A distinct novelty in color, being a rich carmine-ocher shaded with rosy scarlet; flowers often rich coppery-orange shaded with red; buds of elegant form, long and pointed; large, full and cup shaped flowers. The unusual coloring at opening of the bud inspires enthusiasm as soon as seen.

Mildred Grant (H. T.) Dickson, 1901. Silvery-white shaded peach, blooms large with high pointed center, not a very free grower with us,

but so beautiful that every collection should have one.

Molly Sharmon-Crawford (T.) A. Dickson & Sons, 1903. A Tea rose of snowy whiteness and profuse blooming qualities; delicately but delightfully perfumed. Very large, full and well formed, high pointed center; vigorous grower, free bloomer. Said not to do so well in hot sections of California.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1908. A lovely new color; deep reddish apricot toned with salmon. This rose is not a perfectly double form, being rather after the style of *Papa Gontier*, but with much longer buds. It should be cut in the bud where used for cut flowers. It is a vigorous grower and a constant bloomer, and incidentally a wonderful advance in roses approaching this color.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1907. Deep rich Indian Yellow, occasionally tinted with salmon. A splendid novelty in every sense of the word. It is a constant bloomer, with buds and open bloom of most refined form and finish. For cut flowers it will fill a long felt want, as good yellows are scarce.

My Maryland (H. T.) John Cook, 1909. A grand American raised seedling from that veteran rose grower, Mr. John Cook, Maryland, and representing one of the loveliest shades of intense pink to be found among roses. Its tone of color is so clean and decided that it catches the eye at once. Its beautiful color, coupled with its vigorous growth and elegant form, mark it as a rose of lasting popularity.

Pharisaer (T.) Hinner, 1901. An introduction from Europe a few seasons ago, and a rose which, although as yet but little known, is going to find a place in all first class collections. Aside from its magnificent salmon pink color, it



MAD. ABEL CHATENAY—Description page 11.

ROSES—New or Scarce Varieties, continued.

has one of the loveliest bud forms to be found amongst roses. Its exquisite shape, delicious odor and unsurpassed color will appeal to everyone capable of appreciating the beauty of a highly perfected modern type of the rose.

Prince de Bulgarie (H. T.) Pernet-Ducher, 1901. A recent introduction which has grown in favor, as it has many good points to recommend it. Petals very broad and heavy. In color a superb rosy flesh shaded with salmon. Free blooming and a strong grower.

Reine Karola de Saxe (H. T.) Lovely soft pink well displayed in the full rounded blooms. It is a strong grower, with handsome leathery foliage; a grand rose for cutting purposes. The pearly pink tones of the flower are of exquisite effect.

Rhea Reid (H. T.) Hill & Co., 1908. This rose bids fair to be one of our finest crimson scarlet garden roses. It was at first supposed to be principally a greenhouse forcing variety, but whatever its values may be in this respect it certainly is a superb variety planted outside. It is a constant sheet of magnificent blooms, sending up fine, strong canes in great profusion. It is many shades darker than Gen. MacArthur, and has a far more beautiful bud.

William Shean (H. T.) Alex Dickson, 1906. Purest deep pink, with delicate ochery vein-



RHEA REID.

tions; shell-shaped petals forming extra long buds.

Winnie Davis (H. T.) Nanz & Neuner, 1900. Apricot pink, darker in center; buds very long and pointed, foliage good, free bloomer.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Aglaia. See Yellow Rambler.

Alfred Colomb (H. P.) Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

American Beauty (H. P.) Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose.

Augustine Guinoiseau. See White La France.

Baby Rambler (Poly.) A dwarf perpetual Crim-



MAD. LEON PAIN—For description see page 12.

son Rambler. Everblooming from June until late frosts. One hundred and twenty individual flowers have been counted on a single panicle. Originated at Orleans, France, and is a hybrid produced by the crossing of Crimson Rambler and Gloire des Polyanthus. It preserves the prolific flowering quality of the latter, but is clear brilliant ruby-rose.

The foliage is of a fine, dark green, and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It blooms in clusters and very continuously. The period of blooming is not interrupted until after severe frosts. Cluster formation is similar to that of the Crimson Rambler.

Balduin. See Helen Gould.

Baltimore Belle (Cl.-Prairie.) Pale blush, nearly white; double.

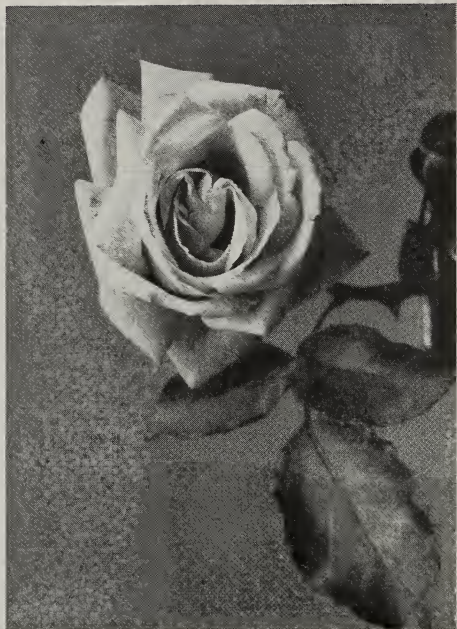
Banksia. See White Banksia.

Beauty Inconstante (T.) (The rose of many colors.) A single plant bears flowers ranging in color from coppery yellow, bluish pink, carmine and apricot to light crimson.

Beauty of Glazenwood (Cl.-N.) (Fortune's Double Yellow.) Hardy. Bronzed yellow or copper and fawn-color.

Belle Siebrecht (H. T.) A magnificent rose of a beautiful shade of bright, deep pink, somewhat resembling faint hues of rainbow between orange and red. Flowers extra large, well formed, the buds being especially beautiful, long and graceful. A free and constant bloomer. A strong, hardy bush.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau) (Cl.-Poly.) This is a seedling of the Crimson Rambler. The massed



MY MARYLAND—For description see page 12.

ROSES—General Assortment, continued

blossoms are semi-double, and the color, on first unfolding, is a reddish or purplish pink, turning to amethyst, and finally to a steel-blue, or the color of a certain class of violets, the yellow stamens appearing in sharp contrast to the blue petals.

Bon Silene (T.) Rose-carminé, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free-flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Bride (T.) An ever-blooming pure white Tea Rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back.

Bridesmaid (T.) An improved Catherine Mermet, from which it is a sport. Bridesmaid, at all seasons, is a clear, delicate pink, in all respects a counterpart of Mermet, with large, handsome, pointed buds on long, stiff stems.

Burbank (a perfectly hardy, new everblooming Bourbon Rose.) This lovely rose was raised by Luther Burbank. The color is cherry-crimson.

Caroline Goodrich, or Running General Jacqueminot (Cl.-H. T.) This rose is finely formed, very double flowers, fragrance most delicious. A hardy climbing Tea and should not be classed with the hardy climbers that bloom but once a year. Color the same as that of General Jacqueminot.

Catherine Mermet (T.) Bright flesh-color, with the same peculiar luster possessed by La France. Large, full and beautiful.

Cherokee, Single. (Cl.) A distinct and beautiful climbing rose. A most vigorous and clean grower, free from disease. Flowers large, clear white and single, full of bright yellow

low stamens in the center, making a very attractive appearance; foliage distinct, very rich, dark, glossy green, and one of the most valuable features of the plant; surface smooth, always bright and shining and free from dust. Will cover a porch quickly. Valuable for screens, fences, arbors, etc.

Chromatella (Cloth of Gold) (Cl.-N.) Clear, bright yellow, very full and double; beautifully formed buds and flowers; very fragrant.

Clio (H. P.) Color delicate satin-blush, with a light shading of rosy pink at the center. Very free-blooming, and strong healthy grower.

Cloth of Gold. See Chromatella.

Coquette des Alps (H.N.) White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Crested Moss (Moss.) Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful; free from mildew.

Crimson Rambler (Cl.-Poly.) Introduced from Japan. During nearly the entire summer it has a mass of rich, glowing crimson. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free-flowering; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long in a season when well established. The flowers are produced in long trusses and panicles, often measuring 8 or 9 inches long and 6 or 8 inches across, pyramidal in shape, often 35 to 40 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson.

Dorothy Perkins (Cl.-Wich.) This is a splendid shell-pink climbing rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, where a bed of 14-month-old plants produced a show of bloom unequalled by any other variety, unless it was the famous Crimson Rambler. This rose is of the same strong habit of growth as Crimson Rambler. The flowers are large for a rose of this class, very double, sweet-scented and



GEO. C. WAUD—For description see page 11.

ROSES—General Assortment, continued

of a beautiful shell-pink, a color that is almost impossible to accurately represent by lithography. Raised from seed of *Rosa Wichuriana*, crossed with that grand old Rose Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Absolutely hardy.

Duchess de Brabant (T.) Soft, rosy flesh, changing to deep rose, edged with silver.

Etoile de Lyon (T.) Blooms freely, and every flower is a gem. Equals Marechal Niel in size; strong bushes. Very sweet-scented; the color is a rich golden yellow.

Fisher Holmes (H.P.) Shaded crimson-scarlet; large, globular, with pointed center; vigorous and free-flowering.

Fortunes Yellow (See Beauty of Glazenwood, Climb.)

Francisca Kruger (T.) Coppery yellow with large flowers.

Franz Deegan (H. T.) Asmus, Hill & Co., 1903. One of the best yellow roses. A seedling of the K. A. Victoria. Superb in form and beautiful in color. Deep orange-yellow center, merging to a cream outer petals. Throws out very strong well foliaged canes, surmounted by flowers of glorious size.

Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.) Has been well named White American Beauty. A wonderful rose, such as our people have long been waiting for—fine, large, free-flowering, hardy, white. Extraordinarily strong-growing, branching freely. Foliage large, of heavy texture, but the glory is in its flowers, which are immense, and produced with great freedom, during the whole season; petals broad, long and saucer-shaped. Buds egg-shaped long and pointed. Pure, snow-white, without a tinge of yellow, pink or any other color.



LADY ASHTOWN—Description page 11.



MISS CYNTHIA FORD—Description page 10.

General Jacqueminot (H.P.) Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower.

Gen. Jacqueminot (Cl.) See Caroline Goodrich.

Gen. MacArthur (H. T.) Hill, 1905. Dark velvety scarlet, large, full and free bloomer; very fragrant.

Glorie de Dijon (Cl. H.T.) A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form. Hardy.

Glorie de Lyonnaise (H. P.) A pale shade of salmon-yellow, with deeper center, changing to creamy white.

Glorie de Margottin (H. P.) Color extremely brilliant scarlet—live and lasting; flowers large, reasonably full, globular, of good shape.

Glory of Mosses. (Moss) A moderate grower. Flowers very large, appearing to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Gold of Ophir (Ophire.) (Cl.-N.) Salmon-yellow, shaded with coppery red. One of the most beautiful of the climbing roses.

Golden Sun. See Soliel d'Or.

Gruss an Teplitz (H. T.) "As a bedding rose this is one of the finest. The color is brightest scarlet, shading to deep, rich, velvety crimson. It is very fragrant, the freest grower and most profuse bloomer of any ever-bloomer. The mass of color produced is wonderful, and the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum-color. A queen among scarlet bedders."

Harrison's Yellow (Austrian.) Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian. Very hardy.

Helen Gould or Balduin (H. T.) The flowers are full and perfectly double, the buds beautifully



EARL OF WARWICK—Description page 10.

ROSES—General Assortment, continued

made, long and pointed. The color is a warm, rosy crimson, like the color of a ripe red water-melon.

Hermosa (Bengal-Bourbon.) Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink, very fragrant. A favorite with every one.

Jubilee (H. P.) In this rose we have an addition to the list of dark-colored Hybrid Perpetuals. The buds are long, held up by long, stout flower-stems.

Kaiserin, (Cl.) See Mrs. Robert Peary.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.) A beautiful rose, with elegant, large-pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and a constant bloomer. The flowers are on strong, stiff stems, with rich, glossy foliage.

Killarney (H. T.) Dickson, 1898. A vigorous growing hybrid Tea. Its long pointed buds, excellent substance and delicious odor recommend it to every lover of the rose. Color flesh pink, shaded with white and suffused pale pink.

Killarney, White. See under White Killarney.

La France. (H. T.) Delicate silvery rose; very large, full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose.

La Marque (Cl.-N.) Pure white buds, open flower, tinged light canary-yellow; large and full.

Liberty (H. T.) Scott & Asmus, 1900. Rich velvety crimson, free flowering.

Mad. Alfred Carriere (Cl.-H. N.) Flesh white,

white salmon-yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed; vigorous grower.

Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.) Clear pink in color—there is nothing in the rose line that can approach it in color—and the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild, and as free as La France. The official rose of Portland, Or., the Rose City.

Mad. de Watteville (T.) A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon; outer petals feathered with bright rose; very fragrant.

Mad. Hoste. (T.) Ivory-white, changing during the heat of midsummer to canary-yellow, with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer. Flowers and buds of large size, and can always be cut with long stems.

Magna Charta. Strong, upright grower and bright healthy foliage. The color is a beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Maman Cochet (T.) In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up or rounded, and very double. The color is a deep rose-pink, the inner sides of the petals being a silvery-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow.

Maman Cochet, White, or Priscilla (T.) Another American Rose. It belongs to the Tea class, being a child of Maman Cochet. Its habit is exceedingly strong and upright; large beautiful, healthy foliage, and a most profuse and constant bloomer; clear, snowy white throughout, and delightfully tea scented.

Marechal Niel (Cl.-N.) Beautiful deep yellow; large, full and of globular form. Very sweet.

Marechal Niel White. See White Marechal Niel.

Marie Van Houtte (T.) White, slightly tinged with yellow. Free grower and fine bloomer.



WHITE KILLARNEY—Description page 18.

ROSES—General Assortment, continued

Marshall P. Wilder (H. P.) Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of good growth, with fine foliage.

Meteor (H. T.) As a dark crimson perpetual-blooming rose, this ranks as one of the best.

Meteor (Cl.-H. T.) One of the finest crimson ever-blooming climbing rose in cultivation. It is a rich, velvety crimson, much like the forcing Rose Meteor, of which it is a sport.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P.) As a bedding rose this is one of the best, being hardly ever out of bloom during the summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant.

Mrs. Robert Garrett (H. T.) It was raised by John Cook, of Baltimore, Md., the result of a cross between Sombreuil and Madame Caroline Testout. Color a glowing shell-pink, very deep in the center.

Mrs. Robert Peary (H. T.) (Cl. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.) A sport from that grand hardy ever-blooming rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. It has the same beautiful creamy white flowers and splendidly shaped buds and, in addition, has a remarkably strong climbing habit of growth, sending up shoots 10 to 12 feet high.

Ophire. See Gold of Ophir.

Papa Gontier (T.) A grand red Tea, of fine, crimson shade and silken texture as distinct from velvety texture. The bud is of fine size and graceful form, on good-length stem. Desirable for cut flowers.

Paul Neyron. (H. P.) Deep rose-color; splendid foliage and habit; with very large flower.

Perle des Jardins (T.) Fine straw-yellow, sometimes deep canary-yellow; very large and full, and of the most perfect form.

Perle des Jardins (Cl.-T.) Identical with Perle des Jardins, except that it is a vigorous climber.

Perpetual White Moss (Moss.) Pure white. Produces very few flowers.

Persian Yellow (Austrian.) Bright yellow; small; nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had. Very hardy.

Philadelphia Rambler (Poly.-Climb.) Walsh, 1903. Very vigorous, glowing crimson, flowers in large clusters, which do not fade quickly.

Pink Rambler (Euphrosyne) (Cl.-Poly.) The color of the flower is pure shiny rose, the partially open buds being bright light carmine. In hardiness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flowers, and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is fully the equal of the Crimson Rambler.

Prince Camille de Rohan. (H. P.) One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon.

Priscilla. See Maman Cochet White.

Queen of the Prairie (Cl.-Prairie.) Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Rainbow (T.) An elegant striped Tea Rose, of strong, healthy growth and exceedingly free-flowering habit. The buds are large, on strong, stiff stems. Color a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with bright crimson, elegantly shaded and toned with rich amber.

Reine Marie Henriette (Cl.-T.) A strong-growing red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the South. Flowers full and well formed.

Reve d'Or (Cl.-N.) One of the grandest climbing roses. A splendid robust climber, with the very best of foliage. A good plant will soon go to the top of a two-story house and cover space proportionately large the other way. Color apricot-yellow, with orange and fawn tints; petals of superb and delicate texture; flowers moderate-full, always pretty and graceful, whether in bud or full open; a very profuse bloomer.



BEAUTIFUL CLIMBING ROSES.

ROSES—General Assortment, continued

Richmond (H. T.) E. G. Hill, 1905. A pure red, fragrant, a good grower, continuous bloomer and altogether one of the best reds. Long pointed buds, on good stem. Keeps its color even in hot weather.

Safrano (T.) Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose.

Salet. (Moss) A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. One of the best mosses.

Soleil d'Or (H. P.) A hardy, yellow rose. Soleil d'Or is the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher, retaining many characteristics of Persian Yellow, the bark being much the same and foliage resembling that of its parent, but produced more plentifully, while in growth it is more branching and more vigorous. The buds are a marvelous shade of rich chrome-yellow, with just a tinting of coppery rose in the center. The fully expanded flower is beautiful in its blendings of orange-yellow, reddish gold and nasturtium-red, forming a coloring impossible to satisfactorily describe.

Souv. du President Carnot (H. T.) The flower is of large size and exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphetos, but very much larger and borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate rosy flesh.

Sunset (T.) The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. Color a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with deep ruddy copper.

Thalia. See White Rambler.

Ulrich Brunner (H. P.) Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals.

One of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry red.

Veilchenblau. See Blue Rambler.

White Banksia (Cl.-Banksia) White and yellow; thornless.

White Killarney (H. T.) Waban Rose Co., 1909. A white sport from Killarney. Is identical in every respect to Killarney save in color, which is creamy white.

White La France (Augustine Guinoiseau) (H. T.) Flowers pure white, shading to a center of light rose. A vigorous grower, producing a great number of buds and flowers.

White Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet White.

White Rambler (Thalia) (Cl.-Poly.) A worthy companion for the Crimson Rambler. In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is pure, clear white. Flowers quite fragrant and last for a long time after cutting.

Wm. Allen Richardson (Cl.-N.) Orange-yellow, center coppery-yellow. Very rich.

Wootton (Cl.-H. T.) A fine double flower, bright cherry-crimson. A beautiful free-flowering rose that is completely covered with bloom the entire season. Will make shoots ten to fifteen feet long in one year.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia) (Cl.-Poly.) The only yellow, hardy climbing rose. It has been thoroughly tested and found to successfully withstand, without protection, a continued temperature of zero and below. It is similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks. The plant is even freer in growth than Crimson Rambler.

TREE ROSES

The Standard Rose, generally known as the Tree Rose, is made by budding or grafting the desired variety on a tall straight stem which has been grown and trained for at least one year for that purpose, usually four to five feet in height, using a hardy variety for the stem.

One great disadvantage of the Tree Rose in the colder sections has been its liability to freeze during the winter, but since planters have become more familiar with its habits this can usually be overcome by wrapping the stem in winter with straw or some other material.

It is usual to grow the standards, budded or grafted, to hybrid-perpetuals, hybrid-teas, or tea roses, but lately many are made from Rambler and Wichuriana types of roses, which forms a somewhat weeping variety. The Baby Ramblers do especially well in tree form.

The following constitute the best varieties we try to carry in stock:

Frau Karl Druschki, white

La France, pink
Reine Marie Henriette, red
Baby Rambler, red
Gen. MacArthur, red
Gruss an Teplitz, dark red
J. B. Clark, red
Pharisaer, pink
Mad. Alfred Carriere, white
Mad. Caroline Testout, pink
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, white
Betty, coppery-yellow
Jonkheer J. L. Mock, red-salmon
Mrs. John Laing, pink

And the following of the Rambler type for weeping effect:

Dorothy Perkins, pink; Crimson Rambler.

In ordering it is best to simply state colors and allow us to choose the best we have of the color. If you order a particular variety state whether we shall substitute another of same color and habit if sold out of the one desired, as late in the season we are liable to be sold out in many varieties.

HALF STANDARDS.

We often have in stock a number of Half Standards grown in same manner but not so tall.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF ROSES.

Each season we make up special collections of the standard varieties of roses and sell in lots of 6, 12 or more at special prices. These collections are made up of either all roses of the same color

or of assorted colors. These collections will give you a good assortment of the choicer varieties at reduced prices. Watch for our special collection if interested.

RAMBLER ROSES.

No selection will give a quicker or more pleasing effect than the Rambler Roses, whether used for climbing trellises, against the house, for covering arbors, old stumps or along fences. They make a rapid growth and their dense masses of red, white, pink or yellow flowers will well repay the care and attention needed as they are easily grown and do well in nearly any climate where roses can be grown.

Crimson Rambler, an old favorite.

Philadelphia Rambler, deep rich crimson, double flowers, and will hold its color for a long time and not so subject to mildew as the Crimson Rambler when in shaded locations.

Dorothy Perkins, the best pink, a clear shell-pink, borne in immense clusters, the bright waxy leaves making a pleasing contrast.

Yellow Rambler.

White Rambler.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau), purplish pink with bluish tints.

FRUITS, ORNAMENTALS AND BULBS.

In addition to the Roses shown in this catalogue we carry a complete line of Fruit Trees, Nut Trees, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Climbing Vines, Small Fruits, Bulbs, etc.

If interested write for catalogue and price list, or if in need of the stock quickly send us your order and you will receive exactly the same prices as if you called personally at the office and placed your order with us.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee all our nursery stock to be in good condition when it leaves the nursery, but as the growth depends largely upon conditions of the weather, soil and other conditions beyond our control we cannot guarantee the stock to live. We do, however, warrant our stock to be true to name, and exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace free of charge, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise, or to refund the original purchase price, but it is

mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original purchase price.

We have been in the business over 30 years as growers and general nursery distributors and our business and reputation are back of all orders we book. Remember our guaranty is of far more value than that of any dealer who merely contracts for what he sells, no matter what guaranty he may give.

TABLE OF COLORS.

For the convenience of our customers we have arranged below a table of colors which will be found convenient in selecting varieties.

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Prince de Bulgarie, rosy-flesh	HT	13			
Belle Siebrecht, bright pink	HT	13			
Dean Hole, silvery-carmine	HT	10			
Reine Karola de Saxe, pearly pink	HT	13			
My Maryland, intense salmon-pink	HT	12			
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Lady Ashtown, deep clear pink	HT	11			
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Winnie Davis, apricot-pink	HT	13			
Wm. Shean, purest pink	HT	13			
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Clio, flesh pink	HT	14			
Souv. du Pres. Carnot, flesh pink	HT	18			
Duchess de Brabant, rosy pink	T	15			
Hermosa, pink	Bourbon	16			
Mrs. Robt. Garrett, pink	HT	17			
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Florence Pemberton, creamy white					
suffused pink	HT	10			
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Pink Rambler.....	Poly	17		Reine Marie Henriette, red.....	T	17	
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Blue Rambler, purplish red.....	Poly	13		Wootton (Souv. de Wootton), red.....	HT	18	
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SALMON-PINK SHADES.				with yellow.....	HT	16	
Everblooming, half hardy varieties.				Molly Sharmon-Crawford, snowy white	HT	12	
Lyon Rose, red-salmon-chrome yellow	Pernet.	11		White Killarney, waxy white.....	HT	18	
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Rhea Reid, red.....	HT	13		gold.....	HP	18	
Richmond, red.....	HT	18		Harrison's Yellow, bright yellow.....	Aus.-briar	15	
J. B. Clark, scarlet-maroon.....	HT	11		Persian Yellow, bright yellow.....	" "	17	
Lady Battersea, cherry-crimson.....	HT	11		Glorie de Lyonnaise, yellow.....	HP	15	
Liberty, red.....	HT	16		YELLOW SHADES.			
Juliët, rosy red.....	HB	9		Everblooming, half hardy varieties.			
Papa Gontier, bright red.....	HT	17		Sunburst, cadmium-yellow, ornge cntr	HT	10	
Marshall P. Wilder, red.....	HT	17		Mad. Ravary, deep yellow.....	HT	12	
Helen Gould (Balduin), red.....	HT	15		Marquise de Sinety, buds carmine-ocher,			
Geo. C. Waud, vermillion-red suffused				flowers ocher-yellow tinted reddish	HT	12	
orange.....	HT	11		Rayon d'Or, yellowest of yellow.....	HB	9	
DARK RED.				Jean Note, chrome yellow.....	HT	11	
Half hardy, everblooming.				Harry Kirk, deep sulphur-yellow.....	HT	11	
George Dickson, the deepest velvety-				Franz Deegan, yellow-orange.....	HT	15	
black-scarlet-crimson.....	HT	8		Etoile de Lyon, yellow.....	T	15	
Edward Mawley, deep velvety crimson	HT	8		Sunset, yellow.....	T	18	
Gruss an Teplitz, velvety crimson.....	HT	15		Perle des Jardins, yellow.....	T	17	
Meteor, dark red.....	HT	17		Francisca Kruger, coppery-yellow...T		15	
Chateau de Clos Vougeot, velvety-blk				YELLOW-COPPER COLOR-APRICOT			
scarlet.....	HT	9		YELLOW.			
Hardy Varieties.				Lady Hillingdon, deep apricot-yellow,			
Prince Camille de Rohan, dark red..	HP	17		long buds.....	HT	9	
Fisher Holmes, red-scarlet-velvety-				Duchess of Wellington, coppery-yel-			
crimson.....	HP	15		low, saffron-yellow.....	HT	8	
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